

## 入試問題対策演習：慶應大（法） 第3問 語義選択問題 2016

### <慶應大・法の得点源問題 = 語義選択問題+長文読解>

- ① 2016年は大幅に易化したが、誤文訂正・イテオム問題・インタビュー問題などは難しい年度が多い。  
時間をロスしないように気をつけよう！
- ② 満点を狙えるのはⅢの語義選択問題と長文読解問題。時間を十分にかけて完璧に取ろう！
- ③ 最終的には英社小論文の総合力！



## 慶応大(法) 2016 第3問 語義選択問題

### III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Although the Japanese public welcomed the return of independence when the Occupation ended in 1952. America remained an **ineluctable**<sup>(26)</sup> presence, not only in a cultural sense, but also in a physical one. As a condition of the return of full sovereignty, the Japanese government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States, and American troops remained in Japan, **ostensibly**<sup>(27)</sup> to protect the country from outside attack. While many Japanese were **apprehensive**<sup>(28)</sup> about their country's strategic ties with the United States. American fashion, American pop music, American movies, and American brands continued to **mesmerize**<sup>(29)</sup> the Japanese consumer, and public-opinion polls continued to rank the United States at or near the top of the list of "most respected / admired countries in the world."

During the 1950s there was a burst of anti-American sentiment, particularly among intellectuals on the left, who were disappointed that the United States had chosen to turn Japan into a Cold War client state. In a sense, America had become a new kind of adversary that blocked Japan's emergence as a peaceful, **nonaligned**<sup>(30)</sup> country. Intellectuals on the right, still smarting from the humiliation of defeat, turned a critical eye on the Occupation's assault on "traditional" institutions and values.

The generation that came of age during the postwar years was **steeped**<sup>(31)</sup> in American influence. For them America was not an adversary but a country that, for better or worse, had transformed their lives, more often than not for the good. It was they who experienced most intensely a new sense of freedom nurtured by the Americans. But above all, this generation was more intensely curious about the United States than any earlier generation had been, if only because they had lived in an "America-in-Japan" during their formative years.

From the 1950s onward a steady and growing number of Japanese visitors made their way across the Pacific. They brought back accounts of a postwar America in the **flush**<sup>(32)</sup> of cultural triumph, proudly living in the midst of the American Century. Not all Japanese travelers came home happy with their experiences, and not everyone came back pro-American, but on balance they all came back with fresh views of life in America that were more concrete and less **homogeneous**<sup>(33)</sup> than prewar perceptions and more grounded in social reality.

Before World War II most Japanese visitors to the United States gravitated to the West Coast or the Northeast. Few if any visited the South or the Midwest. Nor did they have much contact with African Americans or Native Americans. The only minority group they paid much attention to was the Chinese immigrant community, fellow "Orientals" whose treatment they **deplored**<sup>(34)</sup> but with whom they did not wish to be identified. Postwar visitors went everywhere, and for the first time their accounts of the country highlighted regional differences, class differences, and cultural diversities that had escaped notice before. The search for an American essence continued, but it proved as **elusive**<sup>(35)</sup> as ever.

(488 words) (Adapted from Peter Duus and Kenji Hasegawa eds. *Rediscovering America: Japanese Perspectives on the American Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2011, 6-7)

If you looked up the underlined words (26-35) in the above passage in a dictionary, you would find the following definitions (0-9). In each case, decide which definition best matches the underlined word and mark that number on your answer sheet.

0. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen
1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so
2. consisting of parts all of the same kind
3. hard to find or capture; hard to understand, define, or remember
4. not giving support to a particular group or cause
5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted
6. a period when something is fresh and full of life
7. to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance
8. to hate or dislike (something) very much; to strongly disapproved of (something)
9. to surround or fill with a quality or influence

【解法】 ① 選択肢の分析（語義から品詞でグルーピング） ② 確実なものから解答！

名詞の語義

6. a period when something is fresh and full of life

動詞

7. to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance  +

8. to hate or dislike (something) very much; to strongly disapproved of (something)  -

9. to surround or fill with a quality or influence

形容詞

0. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen  -

2. consisting of parts all of the same kind

3. hard to find or capture; hard to understand, define, or remember  -

4. not giving support to a particular group or cause

他

1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so

**M2 (副詞)**

5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted ⇒ **形容詞**

Although the Japanese public welcomed the return of independence when the Occupation ended in 1952. America remained an ineluctable<sup>(26)</sup> presence, not only in a cultural sense, but also in a physical one. As a condition of the return of full sovereignty, the Japanese government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States, and American troops remained in Japan, ostensibly<sup>(27)</sup> to protect the country from outside attack. While many Japanese were apprehensive<sup>(28)</sup> about their country's strategic ties with the United States. American fashion, American pop music, American movies, and American brands continued to mesmerize<sup>(29)</sup> the Japanese consumer, and public-opinion polls continued to rank the United States at or near the top of the list of "most respected / admired countries in the world.

(26) ineluctable ⇒ 形容詞

(28) apprehensive ⇒ 形容詞

(27) ostensibly ⇒ 副詞

(29) mesmerize ⇒ 動詞

During the 1950s there was a burst of anti-American sentiment, particularly among intellectuals on the left, who were disappointed that the United States had chosen to turn Japan into a Cold War client state. In a sense, America had become a new kind of adversary that blocked Japan's emergence as a peaceful, nonaligned<sup>(30)</sup> country. Intellectuals on the right, still smarting from the humiliation of defeat, turned a critical eye on the Occupation's assault on "traditional" institutions and values.

(30) nonaligned ⇒ 形容詞

The generation that come of age during the postwar years was steeped<sup>(31)</sup> in American influence. For them America was not an adversary but a country that, for better or worse, had transformed their lives, more often than not for the good. It was they who experienced most intensely a new sense of freedom nurtured by the Americans. But above all, this generation was more intensely curious about the United States than any earlier generation had been, if only because they had lived in an "America-in-Japan" during their formative years.

(31) steeped      ⇒   動詞 (受動態・p.p.)

From the 1950s onward a steady and growing number of Japanese visitors made their way across the Pacific. They brought back accounts of a postwar America in the flush<sup>(32)</sup> of cultural triumph, proudly living in the midst of the American Century. Not all Japanese travelers came home happy with their experiences, and not everyone came back pro-American, but on balance they all came back with fresh views of life in America that were more concrete and less homogeneous<sup>(33)</sup> than prewar perceptions and more grounded in social reality.

(32) flush

⇒ 名詞

(33) homogeneous

⇒ 形容詞



Before World War II most Japanese visitors to the United States gravitated to the West Coast or the Northeast. Few if any visited the South or the Midwest. Nor did they have much contact with African Americans or Native Americans. The only minority group they paid much attention to was the Chinese immigrant community, fellow "Orientals" whose treatment they deplored<sup>(34)</sup> but with whom they did not wish to be identified. Postwar visitors went everywhere, and for the first time their accounts of the country highlighted regional differences, class differences, and cultural diversities that had escaped notice before. The search for an American essence continued, but it proved as elusive<sup>(35)</sup> as ever.

(34) deplored ⇒ 動詞

(35) elusive ⇒ 形容詞

(26) ineluctable	⇒ 形容詞	0.2.3.4.5
(27) ostensibly	⇒ 副詞	1
(28) apprehensive	⇒ 形容詞	0.2.3.4.5
(29) mesmerize	⇒ 動詞	7.8.9
(30) nonaligned	⇒ 形容詞	0.2.3.4.5
(31) steeped	⇒ 動詞 (受動態・p.p.)	7.8.9
(32) flush	⇒ 名詞	6
(33) homogeneous	⇒ 形容詞	0.2.3.4.5
(34) deplored	⇒ 動詞	7.8.9
(35) elusive	⇒ 形容詞	0.2.3.4.5

Although the Japanese public welcomed the return of independence when the Occupation ended in 1952. America remained an ineluctable<sup>(26)</sup> presence, not only in a cultural sense, but also in a physical one. As a condition of the return of full sovereignty, the Japanese government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States, and American troops remained in Japan, ostensibly<sup>(27)</sup> to protect the country from outside attack. While many Japanese were apprehensive<sup>(28)</sup> about their country's strategic ties with the United States. American fashion, American pop music, American movies, and American brands continued to mesmerize<sup>(29)</sup> the Japanese consumer, and public-opinion polls continued to rank the United States at or near the top of the list of "most respected / admired countries in the world.

(26) 形容詞 (0.2.3.4.5)

(27) 副詞 (1)

(28) 形容詞 (0.2.3.4.5)

(29) 動詞 (7.8.9)

V	7.to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance <input type="checkbox"/>
	8. to hate or dislike (something) very much; to strongly disapproved of (something) <input type="checkbox"/>
	9. to surround or fill with a quality or influence
Adj.	0. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. consisting of parts all of the same kind
	3.hard to find or capture; hard to understand, define, or remember <input type="checkbox"/>
	4.not giving support to a particular group or cause
他	1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted ⇒ <input type="checkbox"/>

M 2 (副詞)

形容詞

During the 1950s there was a burst of anti-American sentiment, particularly among intellectuals on the left, who were disappointed that the United States had chosen to turn Japan into a Cold War client state. In a sense, America had become a new kind of adversary that blocked Japan's emergence as a peaceful, nonaligned<sub>(30)</sub> country. Intellectuals on the right, still smarting from the humiliation of defeat, turned a critical eye on the Occupation's assault on "traditional" institutions and values.

(30) 形容詞 (0.2.3.4.5)

V	7. to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance <input type="checkbox"/>
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	5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted ⇒ <input type="checkbox"/> 形容詞

The generation that come of age during the postwar years was steeped<sup>(31)</sup> in American influence. For them America was not an adversary but a country that, for better or worse, had transformed their lives, more often than not for the good. It was they who experienced most intensely a new sense of freedom nurtured by the Americans. But above all, this generation was more intensely curious about the United States than any earlier generation had been, if only because they had lived in an "America-in-Japan" during their formative years.

(31) 動詞 (受動態・p.p.)

(7.8.9)

V	7. to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance <input type="checkbox"/>
	8. to hate or dislike (something) very much; to strongly disapproved of (something) <input type="checkbox"/>
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他	1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 (副詞)
	5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted ⇒ <input type="checkbox"/> 形容詞

From the 1950s onward a steady and growing number of Japanese visitors made their way across the Pacific. They brought back accounts of a postwar America in the flush<sup>(32)</sup> of cultural triumph, proudly living in the midst of the American Century. Not all Japanese travelers came home happy with their experiences, and not everyone came back pro-American, but on balance they all came back with fresh views of life in America that were more concrete and less homogeneous<sup>(33)</sup> than prewar perceptions and more grounded in social reality.

(32) flush                      名詞                      (6)

(33) homogeneous            形容詞  
(0.2.3.4.5)

- |      |   |                          |
|------|---|--------------------------|
| Noun | 6. a period when something is fresh and full of life                |                          |
| Adj. | 0. afraid that something bad or unpleasant is going to happen       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|      | 2. consisting of parts all of the same kind                         |                          |
|      | 3. hard to find or capture; hard to understand, define, or remember | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|      | 4. not giving support to a particular group or cause                |                          |
| 他    | 1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so    | M 2 (副詞)                 |
|      | 5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted ⇒                        | 形容詞                      |

Before World War II most Japanese visitors to the United States gravitated to the West Coast or the Northeast. Few if any visited the South or the Midwest. Nor did they have much contact with African Americans or Native Americans. The only minority group they paid much attention to was the Chinese immigrant community, fellow "Orientals" whose treatment they deplored<sup>(34)</sup> but with whom they did not wish to be identified. Postwar visitors went everywhere, and for the first time their accounts of the country highlighted regional differences, class differences, and cultural diversities that had escaped notice before. The search for an American essence continued, but it proved as elusive<sup>(35)</sup> as ever.

(34) 動詞

(7.8.9)

(35) 形容詞

(0.2.3.4.5)

V	7. to fascinate, to put into a state of willing acceptance	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	4. not giving support to a particular group or cause	
他	1. as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so	M 2 (副詞)
	5. not to be avoided, changed, or resisted ⇒	形容詞

## 〈残ったもの〉

(26) 形容詞 (0.2.3.4.5)

(31) 動詞 (受動態・p.p.) (7.8.9)